

E697
G79

Greene, Charles
Warren.

Grover Cleveland.

Hollinger
pH 8.5
Mill Run F3-1955

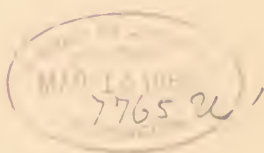
GROVER CLEVELAND.



✓ Greene

PHILADELPHIA:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY.
1889.

GROVER CLEVELAND.



PHILADELPHIA:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY.
1889.

547
515

Copyright, 1889, by J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, GROVER, the twenty-second president of the United States, was born at Caldwell, New Jersey, March 18, 1837, the son of a Presbyterian minister. In early life he removed to the state of New York. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law at Buffalo. From 1863 to 1866 he was assistant district attorney for Erie county, and in 1870 was chosen sheriff. After filling the office of mayor of Buffalo, he was, in 1882, elected governor of New York by an unexampled majority of more than 190,000 votes. His course as governor was approved by the best people of all parties. In 1884 he was nominated by the Democrats for the chief-magistracy of the United States. The canvass which followed was one of extreme earnestness and excitement. Cleveland received 219 electoral votes (Blaine, the Republican candidate, securing 182); and the returns of the popular vote also gave him a plurality. He took his seat as president in 1885. In a unique and forcible message to congress in December 1887 regarding the reduction of the great surplus in the national treasury, he strongly advised a careful readjustment of the tariff charges on certain manufactured articles of import, and the admission duty-free of some of the raw

materials of manufacture—a position which led to a well-defined issue between the two political parties. Protectionists classed the president's message as a free-trade document, but this was denied by the Democrats, and its doctrines were adopted as the basis of the Democratic platform at the convention of that party in 1888, when Mr. Cleveland was unanimously nominated for re-election to the presidency. In the following August, on the rejection of the proposed Fisheries Treaty with Canada by the Republican majority in the senate, the president sent a message to congress, declaring a policy of 'retaliation' against Canada now necessary, and asking for powers to put an end to the privilege, formerly enjoyed by the Canadians, of transporting goods in bond across the territory of the United States. In October, in consequence of Lord Sackville, the British minister at Washington, responding to an application from a naturalised American citizen of English birth, who had asked for advice on the pending election, the president demanded the ambassador's recall. At the election in November Cleveland was defeated by the Republican candidate, General Harrison, who received 233 electoral votes, as against 168 cast for Cleveland.



0012 000 1

Holli
pH
Mill Run

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 012 608 232 0

